[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 29th November, 1887.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Attack made on the Rája of Faridkot by the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 21st November, publishes a long article in answer to the attack made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* upon the Rája of Faridkot and the Nanak Panth Prakásh Sabha of Lahore. The *Áftáb* first refers to the division of the Sikh community into two opposite parties, which took place some months ago on account of a religious pamphlet published by Bhai Gurmukh Singh, the late Secretary to the Amritsar Khalsa Diwan. In the pamphlet the author stated that the Sikhs were bound to make obeisance to their sacred book, called the *Guru Granth*, when it was being read out by any person: but that it was not necessary to do so when the book was closed. His co-religionists were highly annoyed at his remark, and called upon Baba Khaim Singh, President of the Khalsa Diwan, to inflict adequate punishment on him. The Diwan referred the matter to the other principal Sikh religious associations throughout India, which unanimously recommended the dismissal of Bhai Gurmukh Singh from the Amritsar Diwan's Secretaryship, and his excommunication from the Sikh community. Accordingly Gurmukh Singh was dismissed and

turned out of society at a general meeting of the Khalsa Diwan some seven months ago. Since then he and his friends, such as Dat Singh, Jawahir Singh, and Partab Singh, have become inveterate enemies of the Rája of Faríd-kot, Baba Khaim Singh, Baba Sumer Singh, and Baba Udaya Singh. They have got an association of their own called the Singh Sabha, and two newspapers, *viz.*, the *Khalsa Gazette* and the *Gurmukhi Akhbár* are in their hands. Lately the *Khalsa Gazette* abused the Rájá, Baba Khaim Singh, and others, and consequently a criminal prosecution for libel was instituted by Baba Udaya Singh against the editor of that newspaper. The prosecution is still pending. The *Áftáb* will not be surprised if the *Civil and Military Gazette* has attacked the Rája of Faridkot and the Nanak Panth Prakásh Sabha at the instance of Bhai Partab Singh, who belongs to the opposite party, and is employed in the office of that journal. The *Áftáb* then argues that the interests of the Faridkot State are entirely bound up with those of the British Government, and refers to the services which Rája Pahar Singh rendered to the paramount power. He was in a way the founder of British rule in the Panjáb. When after a very severe fight at Mudki both the British and Sikh troops had left the field, each party thinking itself worsted, Rája Pahar Singh appealed to the Commander of the British Army, and induced him to re advance and gain the victory. It is simply impossible that such a loyal State should entertain thoughts of disloyalty towards the British Government. Rája Bikram Singh, the present Chief, is, it is alleged, dissatisfied on account of an unfavourable decision given by Sir Charles Aitchison's Government in some case. The statement appears to be a preposterous one, particularly when it is remembered that His Highness received many favours from the late Lieutenant-Governor. As regards the display of the photograph of Mahárája Dalip Singh at the anniversary of the Nának Panth Prakásh Sabha; the *Áftáb* states that the members of the Singh Sabha also took part in the meeting, and that it is an open question whether the members of the

former association or of the latter brought the photograph to the temple. The photograph was at first taken to the inner room, but as soon as Baba Udaya Singh, the President of the Nanak Panth Prakásh Sabha, saw it, he at once ordered it to be removed, saying that only the pictures of the ten Gurus could be allowed a place inside the room. The photograph was then suspended, together with a number of other pictures, on the exterior wall of the temple. Hence it will be perceived that Dalíp Singh's photograph was really subjected to great indignity at the meeting. Bhai Narain Singh, a member of the Nanak Panth Prakásh Sabha, in his speech at the meeting, made some unfavourable remarks against Bhai Jawahír Singh and Dat Singh, who belong to the opposite party. They were highly annoyed at the strictures, and recorded a report at the police station against the Sabha in connection with the display of the photograph of Dalíp Singh. They were not content with this: they got the editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette* to make a most violent attack on the Rája of Faridkot and the Sabha. The *Aftáb* then refers to the speech of Baba Udaya Singh, who bestowed high praises on the British Government, and censures the members of the Singh Sabha for bringing such a false charge against their co-religionists through malice. The *Aftáb*, in its issue of the 25th November, says that the photograph of Dalíp Singh, together with other pictures, was placed on the exterior wall of the temple only to adorn the place. Had the object of the members of the Nanak Panth Prakásh Sabha been to excite sympathy in favour of the Mahárája, they would have placed his photograph before them, and made strong appeals to the Sikhs on his behalf. But even the members of the Singh Sabha are not prepared to say that a single word was uttered in his favour at the meeting. The story regarding the attendance of the vakil of the Rája of Faridkot is a pure fiction invented by the writer in the Lahore English newspaper to suit his purpo-es. The Rája's Vakil is a Musalmán, whose attendance at a Sikh religious meeting is simply out of the question. The man, who has been referred to by the *Civil and Military Gazette* as the Rája's representative at

the meeting, is one Jhanda Singh. He is not the Rája's Vakil, but has been engaged by His Highness on Rs. 30 a month for one year for preparing a Commentary on the *Guru Granth*: he holds a permanent post of Rs. 20 under the Panjáb University. He attended the meeting as a private individual: the best proof of this is to be found in the circumstance that he contributed only Rs. 2 towards the expenses of the celebration of the anniversary of the Sabha. The *Áftáb* then takes the *Civil and Military Gazette* to task for falsely impugning the loyalty of a Native Prince, who is loyal to the core, and publishes a plan of the temple, where the anniversary of the Nanak Panth Prakásh Sabha was celebrated, with a view to showing that the photograph of Dalíp Singh was placed at the distance of 78 feet from the shrine. (The *Koh-i-Núr*, Lahore, of the 24th November, answers at some length the article of the *Civil and Military Gazette* against the Rája of Faridkot and the Nanak Panth Prakásh Sabha, and condemns the attack as one unjust and impolitic one.)

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwá), of the 23rd November, referring to the Home Rule movement in Ireland, and the imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Blunt, counsels the British Government to refrain from the use of force. Considering the great vicissitudes of fortune, Englishmen should not treat the Irish with severity. If the Irish are oppressed, they will naturally be inclined to take reprisals, in case they are ever able to gain ascendancy over the British, which Heaven forbid. Moreover, internal quarrels are a source of great weakness to a country. Hence the British Government should make a point of conciliating the Irish.

Home Rule movement in Ireland.

Circulation, 63 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 22nd November, expresses satisfaction at Ayúb Khán's voluntary surrender, and considers the incident a very successful stroke of British policy. He is said to have been promised the sovereignty of Kabul after Abdul Rahmán. The sooner he is made Amír of Kabul,

Ayúb Khán's surrender.

the better. He is very popular with all classes of the Afghans, and consequently under him Afghanistán will become a strong barrier to foreign invasion. Abdul Rahmán Khán is hated by the people on account of his misrule.

Circulation 180 copies.

Abdul Rahmán Khán.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th November, says that at his interview with the editor of the *Akhbár-i-Ám* of Lahore, Notovitch, the special correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya*, remarked that, though Abdul Rahmán professed friendship towards the British Government, he was really a friend to the Russian Government, and that the Russian Government would never help Ayúb Khán against him. The *Najm* did not at first give credence to the statement of Notovitch, considering it impossible that the St. Petersburg Government, which had warmly welcomed Dalíp Singh and Jamálu-l-din, would pay no attention to Ayúb Khán, who possesses great influence over the Afghans. Ayúb Khán's return to Teheran, however, shows the statement of the correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya* to be well-founded. In helping Abdul Rahmán the British Government is, as it were, feeding a serpent, which is only awaiting an opportunity of biting it. The native newspapers have all along doubted the Amír's loyalty, especially as he subsisted for more than a dozen years on Russian gold. It is not a wise policy to assist a prince, whose loyalty is open to serious doubt, and who has created widespread discontent in his kingdom by his tyranny and oppression. Abdul Rahmán had better be dethroned, and Ayúb Khán installed Amír in his place. The young Afghan Sardar has no cause to bear implacable enmity towards the British Government. He is a candidate for the throne of Kabul, to which he has good claims. He has voluntarily surrendered himself on condition that he will be made Amír after Abdul Rahmán. His voluntary surrender shows his sincerity and straightforwardness; he would make a better ruler and a more trustworthy ally than the present Amír. If the immediate deposition of Abdul Rahmán be deemed inexpedient, Ayúb Khán should not again be allowed to remain at Teheran.

Circulation, 365 copies.

The *Patiála Akhbár*, of the 22nd November, gives an abstract of the letter sent by the Mahárája of Patiála to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, offering his entire treasury and army to the British Government for the defence of the frontier.

Mahárája of Patiála's offer.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 23rd and 24th November, says that the people in Europe did not formerly possess the rights and privileges which they enjoy at present, and endeavours to show by making a reference to history that they have chiefly obtained their rights during the present century through their own efforts. In conclusion the *Hindustán* asks natives to gird up their loins and encourage the spread of education and union among their countrymen, and says that if they do so, they will soon find the condition of their country much improved.

Political agitation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th November, is glad to say that Sir Alfred Lyall was appointed first Chancellor of the Allahabad University. He, being the founder of the institution and a distinguished scholar, fully deserved the honour. His speech at the Convocation was full of liberal views and a good index to his ability and learning. He remarked in his address that he was an advocate of local self-government; that he considered the acquisition of educational autonomy an important and necessary step towards advancement; and that he even looked upon it, to some extent, as the forerunner of other measures which would be taken in the same direction. All honour is due to him for the expression of such liberal views. The *Hindustán* then says that, if the establishment of the Allahabad University is intended as an extension of the principle of local self-government, the official element in the Senate should not be allowed to predominate so largely as it does at present. A suspicion still lingers in the minds of educated persons that, like the Lahore Univer-

Allahabad University.

sity, the Allahabad University may seek to encourage oriental learning at the expense of English education. In order to remove this suspicion and reassure the public mind, the Government cannot do better than to increase the number of non-official members in the Senate.

Disposal of the Allahabad Jubilee Fund.

The same paper gives an abstract of the proceedings of the meeting held at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on the 24th November, to consider the subject of disposing of the Allahabad Jubilee Fund, and is glad to say that, at the instance of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, the meeting resolved to invest the fund, which amounts to Rs. 19,712, in Government Promissory Notes, and devote the income to the establishment of prizes and medals at the Muir College and the schools at Allahabad.

Thefts of examination papers.

The same paper, of the 26th November, in a communicated article, adverting to the frequent thefts of papers containing the questions for the examination of Tahsildárs and Deputy Collectors, says that the Local Government can take a very useful lesson from the unfortunate incidents, if it pleases. It is easy to understand how far the men, who have recourse to unfair means for passing the examination, are qualified to exercise magisterial powers. The Local Government had better follow the example of the High Court, and allow only University men to compete at the examination. There is, however, little hope of this being done, because European officers, who have been spoilt by the cringing and fawning of Persian-knowing men, cannot be expected to like the independent bearing of graduates.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The same.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th November, says that the late examination of Tahsildárs and Deputy Collectors has been cancelled owing to the questions having been tampered with, and that another examination was to be held from the 28th November. It is not apparent why the candidates will be also re-examined in Hindi. The examination in that

subject having been oral as usual, there is no reason to think that the questions in it were tampered with.

Circulation, 350 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st November, welcomes Sir Auckland Colvin, and hopes that his administration will be very successful. Bijnor, which was once the scene of his labours, is sure to receive special consideration from him. When he was in charge of that district, a severe famine broke out there. He made satisfactory arrangements for the relief of distress and saved the people from starvation. He amicably settled the disputes among the Muftís of Kiratpur, and thus laid them under a deep debt of gratitude. The *Mihr* then refers to his service in Egypt, and to his subsequent appointment to the Financial Ministership in this country. Referring to Sir Alfred Lyall, the *Mihr* says that his name will always be mentioned in these provinces with love and respect. Setting aside his other favours, the Legislative Council and the University, established by him, will prove great boons to the people.

The new Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P.

Circulation 950 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 22nd November, says that it is believed that revenue officers generally appoint commissions to enquire into objections filed against the assessments of income-tax. The practice is objectionable, inasmuch as the objectors are unnecessarily burdened with the fees of the commissioners, and the examination by the latter of their account books makes their incomes public. Hence the appointment of commissions should be strictly forbidden, and the revenue officers should be told to make some other arrangements for the examination of the account books of petitioners with due regard to secrecy.

Appointment of commissions of enquiry into objections against assessments of income-tax.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The *Vazíru-l-Mulk* (Siálkot), of the 23rd November, regrets to say that it is believed that at some charitable dispensaries patients are required to pay half an anna

Supply of medicines at charitable dispensaries.

for a dose of febrifuge. The practice is objectionable, and will greatly interfere with the popularity of the institutions. As a large portion of the cost of charitable dispensaries is paid from municipal funds, medicine should be supplied *gratis* to the people.

Female Hospital at Agra.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd November, complains that the lady doctor in charge of the female hosiptal at Agra does not attend to patients properly. Circulation, 385 copies.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Delay in the distribution of letters at Batála, Gurdáspur.

A correspondent of the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 25th November, writing from Batála, complains that there is only one peon at the post-office for distribution of letters throughout the whole city, and that consequently there is a general complaint of delay in the delivery of the letters. There should be at least two delivery peons for the city. Circulation, 500 copies.

Need for providing separate accommodation in railway carriages for sweepers.

A correspondent of the same paper regrets to say that, in spite of repeated complaints regarding the inconvenience experienced by Hindús and Musalmáns in travelling in the same carriages with sweepers, the railway authorities have not yet provided separate accommodation for sweepers.

Alleged ill-treatment of passengers by the booking clerk at the Railway Station, Umballa.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that the booking clerk at the Railway Station at the Cantonment, Umballa, ill-treats passengers. On the night of the 28th October, after the passengers had booked themselves with great difficulty, they were not allowed by him for some reason or other, best known to himself, to take their seats in the railway carriages. One person, who importuned him for permission to get into a carriage, was abused by him.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Rámpur.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th November, says that the public anxiously awaits Sir Auckland Colvin's intervention in the affairs of Rámpur. There being general dissatisfaction with the present system of administration, His Honour should make better arrangements for the management of the affairs of the State.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The same.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th November, says that in Rámpur all classes of people are highly dissatisfied with General Azimu-l-dín Khán's administration. Many able and learned men, such as Mirza Dagh, of Delhi, Maulvi Fazl Haq, of Khairabad, and Hakim Abdul Ali, of Lucknow, have left Rámpur in disgust: many old and experienced officials, such as Munshi Lalta Prasád, have resigned their appointments, while others, who still hold their posts, are discontented. The charitable allowances received by a large number of poor persons from the State have been discontinued. The markets belonging to Sahabzadas Haidar Ali Khan and Safdar Ali Khan have been demolished to their great grief and loss, and to the injury of the beauty of the city. Every State is naturally anxious to conceal its treasures, but the General has allowed British officials access to the Rámpur Treasury, and has also invested a large portion of the accumulated treasures in Government Promissory Notes. The investment is open to serious objections. *First*, the lending of money on interest is opposed to the Muhammadan religion; *secondly*, the State will now have nothing to fall back upon in case of an emergency. Had the Prime Minister been a relative of the ruling prince, he would never have done such a foolish thing. For the sake of a small revenue, Azimu-l-din Khán has again granted permission for the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquor in utter disregard of the prohibitions of the Muhammadan religion. Above all, his ill-treatment of the noblemen, who are very near relatives of the Chief himself, cannot be too highly con-

demned. The sons of Nawáb Usuf Ali Khán, who rendered important service to the paramount power during the mutiny, have been obliged to leave Rámpur, and have been reduced to great straits. Can the Government of India afford to look upon their miseries with equanimity? On the death of Nawáb Usuf Ali Khán, Nawáb Kalab Ali Khán succeeded to the throne, beçause he was the eldest son: he was not superior to Sahabzadas Haidar Ali Khan and Mahmud Ali Khan in any other respect. It is a matter of deep regret that the Sahabzadas should have been driven out of the State by the Government of Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán, who has succeeded to the *gaddi* in spite of his physical infirmities. Azimu-l-din Khán, and not the Nawáb, is responsible for their ill-treatment. He even had the audacity to threaten to load them with irons. The public accuses Sir Alfred Lyall and the Governor-General's Agent of showing undue partiality to him, and takes them to task for placing on the throne a Prince who is incapable of thinking and acting for himself. It remains to be seen what policy the new Lieutenant-Governor will pursue towards Rámpur. It is almost needless to say that the Nawáb is not at present fit to exercise full powers.

Circulation, 90 copies.

The same.

The *Ainu-l-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 8th November, received on the 23rd idem, says that since General Azimu-l-din Khán's promotion, his opponents have been busy spreading false rumours against him, with a view to bringing his administration into disrepute. They have even been freely distributing money to editors in order to induce them to attack him. He has been accused by a Delhi newspaper of ill-treating those old State officials to whom he owed a grudge. The charge is unfounded and malicious. He has not unjustly dismissed any officials. Some have, however, voluntarily resigned their posts at the instigation of his enemies. With reference to the case of Abdulla Khán, he owed some money to the State. He gave out that the debt had been remitted by the late Nawáb, but he was unable to produce satisfactory evidence in support of the alleged remission, and was consequently called upon to repay the money. General Azimu-l-

din Khán has the best interests of the State at heart. He works hard every day, from early in the morning till late at night, and desires to introduce the British system of administration in Rámpur. Ignorant persons, who are not alive to the advantages of that system, are opposed to his scheme.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 60 copies.

Remission of the new conservancy tax, Moradabad.

The *Tahzíb* (Moradabad), of the 19th November, says that on the 12th idem a large number of the house-holders in Moradabad assembled at the municipal office, and entered a strong protest against the introduction of the proposed conservancy tax. The Magistrate told them that the Municipal Board had resolved to introduce the tax with a view to improving the cleanliness of the city, but as the people were opposed to the scheme, it would be abandoned. The whole crowd of people was highly satisfied at the announcement, and thanked him from the bottom of their hearts. The city has really been saved a great hardship.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Proposed sinking of an artesian well and erection of a bronze statue of Her Majesty at Lucknow.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 17th November, in its local news column, states that an artesian well will be sunk on the *maidan* lying in front of the Gol Darwaza, and a bronze statue of Her Majesty will be also put up there. The proposal is a good one, and will be a great blessing to the starving population of Lucknow. The people will be able to gratify their hunger with air, quench their thirst at the well, and amuse themselves with looking at the statue of their sovereign.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1887.	1887.	
1	*Adab-i-Alam* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hádí Husain.	Nov. 21st ...	Nov. 24th ...	140 copies.
2	*Aftab-i-Alam-tab* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ayá Singh ...	,, 19th ...	,, ,, ...	
3	*Aftab-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Qudrat Ali ...	,, 21st ...	,, 28th ...	208 ,,
4	*Aftab-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Ali ...	,, 26th ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,
5	*Aftab-i-Panjab* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Búta Singh ...	,, 21st, 23rd & 25th.	,, 23rd, 26th & 28th.	500 ,,
6	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain ...	,, 21st & 28th,	,, 25th & 29th,	200 ,,
7	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Diláwar Alí ...	,, 8th ...	,, 23rd ...	90 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, 22nd ...	,, 26th ...	63 ,,
9	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Makund Rám ...	,, 22nd, 24th & 26th.	,, 24th 26th & 29th.	3,000 ,,
10	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Ali ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 27th ...	215 ,,
11	*Akhbáru-i-Akhyár* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammadu-l-dín ...	,, ,, ...	,, 25th ...	250 ,,
12	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 18th ...	,, 23rd ...	150 ,,
13	*Alam-i-Taswir* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	,, 25th ...	,, 29th ...	200 ,,
14	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	,, 22nd & 26th,	,, 24th & 29th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
15	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	85 copies.

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887.	1887.	
16	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lál ...	Nov. 19th ...	Nov. 25th ...	150 copies.
17	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	Tri-monthly	Mirzá Khán ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	110 ,,
18	*Asád* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	,, 25th ...	,, 27th ...	240 ,,
19	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Rám Kirshna Varmá,	,, 21st & 28th,	,, 23rd & 29th	2,000 ,,
20	*Brahman* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Badri Dín ...	For November ...	,, 27th ...	
21	*Chaltá Purzá* ...	Delhi ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Mir Hasan ...	Nov. 24th ...	,, 26th ...	250 ,,
22	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 21st ...	,, 23rd ...	425 ,,
23	*Delhi Punch* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	315 ,,
24	*Dharm Jiwan* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Brahma Dás ...	,, 28th ...	,, 29th ...	300 ,,
25	*Hami-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sadáru-l-din ...	,, 20th ...	,, 25th ...	400 ,,
26	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	,, 22nd to 27th,	,, 23rd to 28th,	131 ,,
27	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	100 ,,
28	*Jalwa-i-Ezadi* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	,, 25th ...	,, 24th ...	130 ,,
29	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 20th ...	,, ,, ...	150 ,,
30	*Kanya Kubj Prakásh,*	Lucknow ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Balbhadra Misra ...	For October ...	,, 23rd ...	
31	*Karnámah* ...	,, ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	Nov. 21st ...	,, 24th ...	250 ,,
32	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 25th ...	,, 26th ...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
33	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 24th ...	,, ,, ...	200 copies.
34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sálig Rám ...	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	460 ,,

35	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq*	...	Pilibhít	...	,,	...	,,	...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 21st	... ,, 24th ... 200 ,,
36	*Koh-i-Núr*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Harsukh Rái	... ,, 22nd, 24th & 26th.	,, 25th, 27th & 29th. 450 ,,
37	*Lahore Gazette*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Didár Bakhsh	... ,, 19th	... ,, 23rd ... 100
38	*Lamaátu-l-Akhláq*	...	Bareilly	...	,,	...	,,	...	Imdád Husain	... ,, 17th	... ,, 26th ... 225 ,,
39	*Latífu-l-Akhbár*	...	Gorakhpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Latíf	... ,, 25th	... ,, 27th ... 150 ,,
40	*Lytton Gazette*	...	Delhí	...	,,	...	Bi-monthly	...	Buláqí Dás	... ,, 24th	... ,, 27th ... 450 ,,
41	*Márwár Gazette*	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindí-English.	...	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Dás	... ,, 21st	... ,, 25th ... 140 ,,
42	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 22nd	... ,, ,, ... 200
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59	*Oudh Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	... ,, 17th	... ,, 29th ... 450 copies.
60	*Panjábi Akhbár*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín	... ,, 19th, 23rd & 26th.	,, 24th, 26th & 29th. 450 ,,
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						1887.	1887.	
62	*Páte Khán* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Abdu-l-Rahmán ...	Nov. 23rd ...	Nov. 26th ...	400 copies.
63	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 24th ...	365 ,,
64	*Prayág Samachár* ...	Alláhábád ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 26th ...	,, 26th ...	500 ,,
65	*Public-News* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Hargopál ...	,, 20th ...	,, 28th ...	600 ,,
66	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 26th ...	,, ,, ...	115 ,,
67	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, ,, ...	,, 29th ...	400 ,,
68	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, 21st ...	,, 23rd ...	200 ,,
69	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Nádir Alí ...	,, 22nd, 24th & 26th.	,, 24th, 26th & 29th.	405 ,,
70	*Rahnumá-i-Chungi* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Khairu-l-lah Khán ...	,, 15th ...	,, 27th ...	50 ,,
71	*Rájputana Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Murad Alí ...	,, 21st ...	,, 25th ...	432 ,,
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73	*Rávi* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Hargopál ...	,, 25th ...	,, 28th ...	450 ,,
74	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamsked Alí ...	,, 20th ...	,, 24th ...	150 ,,
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